

63.9
Australia
1934

Belgrave 65

1734

Australian Bulbs

Grown by

D. J. W. CHANDLER
TECOMA, VICTORIA

TO MY CLIENTS.

Permit me to take this opportunity of thanking my numerous customers and friends for their kind patronage and recommendation, and also for many letters of appreciation received. These expressions of satisfaction give me confidence to anticipate a continuance of favours accorded me in the past.

For very many years bulb growing has been one of my specialities, and my business in them is world-wide and steadily increasing. I would humbly add that my stock is unsurpassed for quality, variety and freedom from disease. I have pleasure in presenting this catalogue of bulbs and tubers, which will be found to contain many new and rare varieties, in addition to those generally grown.

Although only bulbs and tubers are listed in this catalogue, I would wish it understood that I have also many other subjects, such as Hardy Perennials and Alpines, Rhododendrons, and a great number of Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, which all include latest novelties.

I exercise the greatest care in growing and storing bulbs, and guarantee every bulb equal to the high standard represented. This accounts largely for the great success of my customers in growing bulbs bought from me. Your success depends upon quality, and my success depends upon yours. Quality is what you require, and price-cutters do not furnish that.

Special collection will be made up for any of my customers who may desire help in deciding what to plant. You cannot make to a friend a gift that would be more appreciated than a collection of choice bulbs.

The children, also, will enjoy a few bulbs for their own garden. Growing and watching them will help to teach them the love of flowers, and the art of making home and its surroundings beautiful—a valuable lesson, from which they will profit in later life.

If you wish for only a single bulb, do not hesitate to send your order, as I wish to help the smallest grower or beginner.

I shall be pleased at any time to advise customers on all horticultural subjects, and extend an invitation to all those interested to visit the Nursery.

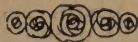
In conclusion, I would solicit a continuance of the esteemed support hitherto accorded me, and assure you that I will endeavour to give satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

D. J. W. CHANDLER,

"The Ridge," Tecoma, Victoria.

'Phone: Belgrave 65.



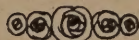
TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Unknown Customers are respectfully requested to send remittance with order.

Orders for bulbs, etc., listed, amounting to 30/- or over, will be sent carriage free in Victoria. On smaller amounts please add sufficient for postage. Kindly state nearest Railway Station when ordering.

Non-Warranty.—All plants are grown under the best possible conditions, and to the best of my belief are sent out in perfect condition and true to name. Therefore, I will not be held liable in any way for the success or failure of plants sold by me. In the unlikely event of bulbs or plants sent out by me being untrue to name, I shall be willing to replace them.

Bulbs, Corms and Tubers



Revised 1934.

The months indicated in brackets denote when the bulbs are available.

A C I S (Autumn Snowdrop).

autumnalis.—(January to March) Very dainty, white, tinged pink. Ideal for rockeries 3/- doz.

A L L I U M .

A group of bulbous plants that are not sufficiently known. Their flowers are borne in giant clusters, and are often of imposing appearance. Open situation. (January to April.)

albopilosum.—New species from the East, with globular flower heads, 8 in. across, packed with very large star-shaped deep lilac flowers, one of the best and most striking in this genus. 2 ft. 2/- each

Carinata.—Dwarf variety, with heads of rosy-purple flowers 1/-

cyaneum.—Hanging heads of delicate blue flowers; grassy foliage 1/-

sphaerocephalum.—Handsome dense-flowered globular heads of rich crimson, the last to flower. Very effective and beautiful, and worthy of a place in every garden 1/6 each

Moly.—Showy heads of yellow flowers, naturalises freely 3/- doz.

Neapolitanum.—Pure white graceful heads, excellent for naturalising and cutting 1/6 doz.

Yunnanense.—White, pink lined; very graceful umbels of flowers on 8 inch stems. Light soil 1/-

A L L O C A S I A M A C R O R H I Z A (Spoon Lily).

Grows to three to four feet high; with heart-shaped leaves. Sweetly scented flowers 1/6 each

A L S T R O E M E R I A .

Free flowering, tuberous rooted plant, requiring deep soil. An ideal cut flower, lasting ten to fourteen days when cut. (February to July.)

aurantiaca.—Brown, golden-orange 6d. each; 5/- doz.

aurea.—Yellow 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Braziliensis.—Deep wine red 2/6

Chilensis.—Pink 1/6

haemantha rosea.—Tall, large heads of pink flowers 3/6

oculata.—Creeping; purple 2/6

Pelegrina.—Rose and white 1/3

Pelegrina alba.—White; extra 2/-

psittacina.—Red and green 1/-

revoluta majestica.—Giant type; orange-brown 1/6

tricolor.—White, purple-yellow 2/6

violacea.—Violet, red and green tips 2/6

Seedlings.—These contain mostly orange and golden yellow shades; suitable for massing and cut flowers 4/- doz.

Climbing Alstroemeria.—See Bomarea, page 4.

AMARYLLIS (Belladonna).

One of the hardiest sections of bulbs; will grow almost anywhere. (November to May).

Tecoma Hybrids.—Having raised many new varieties of this beautiful flowering bulb, I am offering a few special seedlings, including white, pink and dark rose. at 1/6 each

alba.—Yellowish-white 1/6

Pallida.—Rose-pink, veined; yellow throat; 3 ft. stems 1/6

Parkeri.—Very dark form. Raised in England 1/6

purpurea major.—Dark rose 1/-

rosea perfecta.—The best of the older varieties 1/-

speciosa purpurea.—Tall, deep pink 1/-

spectabilis bicolor.—Pink and white 9d.

Collection of Six Belladonnas for 5/-

New Varieties.

Hathor.—The finest of all white varieties. Each head carries as many as 30 perfectly shaped pure white flowers 3/6

I have many fine seedlings of this beautiful variety, all of which are white, some with tinge of yellow in throat 3/6

Brunsdonna (rare).—(January to March) This is a cross between *Brunsvigia*—Josephine and the Belladonna, and is a very fine new variety of *Amaryllis*. The bulbs are large, and the growth is much more vigorous than the ordinary Belladonna. It carries more flowers to the stems, and the colour is a rich rosy pink. Plant with neck of bulb above surface of soil 10/6

ANEMONE.

St. Brigid Type.—(February to May) Owing to their brilliancy of colour, Anemones are unequalled amongst the Spring flowering bulbs for bedding and general garden decoration. The colours range from brightest scarlet to flesh pink, and from lilac to deep purple, some of the flowers being mottled, striped, and ringed by various shades. For cut blooms, as well as for garden decoration, St. Brigid Anemones can be recommended Bulbs, 1/- doz.; 7/6 100

nemorosa.—(December to March) English Wood Anemone, 4 to 8 inches high, with pretty white flowers, charming for flower-border and rock gardens 6d.

ANOMATHECA (Scarlet Freesia).

Freesia-like flowers, freely produced, requiring light rich soil in full sun. Fine for rockeries. A gem. Plant only 1 inch deep. (February to April.)

cruenta.—Scarlet crimson 3d. each; 2/- doz.

ARUM.

A curious race of bulbs with handsome flowers and foliage, requiring little attention, and quite hardy. (January to April.)

Corsica (Jack-in-the-pulpit).—Interesting and unusual orchid-like flower, of a greenish colour with purple markings 1/6 each

pictum.—About 2 ft. high; deep purple flowers; velvety; unique 9d.

sanctum (Palaestinum).—Attractive species; flowers 6 to 8 inches long; almost blackish velvety purple; hardy 1/6

BABIANA.

Lovely little Cape bulbs, similar to *Sparaxis*, colours varying in blue, purple and maroon. (January to March) 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

Plant Catalogue containing Rock Plants posted free.

B O M A R E A (Climbing Alstroemeria).

multiflora.—(February to March) A new climbing plant, which is extremely vigorous when established, bearing in bunches a profusion of yellow tubular flowers spotted crimson, and with an orange-coloured calyx almost enclosing each flower. It thrives best when grown on brush-wood or a similar support 1/6

salsilla.—A creeping, deciduous plant, similar to Alstroemeria; flowers deep purple shade 1/6

B R A V O G E M I N I F L O R A (Mexican Twin Flower or Pink Tuberose).

Pretty coral-red flowers, resembling a single Tuberose, 18 inches high; good soil, in sunny position. (April to June) 1/6

B R O D I A E A .

Californica.—(January to April) This is the showiest of this group. The flower heads resemble miniature Agapanthus, with 12 to 20 beautiful blue funnel-shaped flowers 18 inches high 1/- each

coccinea (Scarlet Fire Cracker).—Long, tubular, scarlet flowers, tipped green 1/6 each

B R U N S V I G I A .

Hardy African bulbs, preferring a heavy soil; warm aspect. Bulbs 3 to 4 inches in diameter; plant with only half of the bulb in the soil. Bears spreading candelabra heads of flowers, 20 to 30 in number. (January to April.)

gigantea.—Large heads of deep, red flowers. Large bulbs 15/-

Josephine.—Large branching heads of bright red flowers 10/6 each

minor.—12 to 30 pale red flowers 2/6

B L E T I A (Hardy Terrestrial Orchid).

These Orchids can be grown in any garden soil, are good for pot culture, and very pretty. (April to June.)

alba.—A white variety 1/6

hyacinthina.—Bright violet, shaded with white 1/6

C A L O S T E M M A P U R P U R E U M . (Australian Bells).

An Australian bulb; easily grown. It has heads of rosy-purple bell-like flowers. Plant in light garden soil, sunny or open aspect 2/- each

C R O C U S V E R N U S .

One of the prettiest of early flowering bulbs; will thrive in nearly all garden soils; plant in clumps about 2 inches deep and 1 to 2 inches apart. (January to February.)

Mixed Shades 3/- doz.

Byzantinus.—Purple violet; large flowers; autumn flowering 1/6

zonatus.—Large pale lilac flowers; autumn 1/6

C Y C L A M E N .

This is a most pleasing autumn and winter flowering plant, many having beautifully marbled foliage, carrying myriads of flowers; quite hardy and ideal subject for rock gardens and pot culture. (January to March.)

cilicium.—Dark olive green foliage; bright rose-coloured flowers 1/6

Europœum (Swiss Cyclamen).—Masses of reddish flowers 1/6

hederæfolium (the Ivy-Leafed Cyclamen).—Pale rose pink, crimson tipped. 1/6

repandum (the Italian Cyclamen).—Large crimson flowers 1/6

giganteum persicum.—Bears a profusion of flowers. About 15 shades available. In separate colours 1/6

Friiled-Varieties 1/6 each

These are all suitable for pot culture.

CYRTANTHUS.

South African bulbs, which should be allowed to become established and not disturbed. Hardy.

lutescens.—Heads of yellow, drooping, bell-shaped flowers 1/-
obliquus.—Another South African bulb of great beauty; bunches of large
 scarlet bells tipped yellow, on tall stems 12 to 15 in. high; very showy
 and rare 3/6
sanguineus.—Similar to *lutescens* in habit, etc., but coral-red bells; choice 1/6

CAMASSIA.

esculenta Hybrids.—(January to April) Excellent plants for massing in garden, long spikes, graceful blossoms; any position that is not too wet.
 Mixed shades of blue 1/- each

CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS.

A hardy bulb, producing rich golden yellow trumpets on 18 inch stem. Very showy and highly scented. (March to June) 1/- each

CLIVIA (Imantophyllum).

Fine subject for glass or bush house; will also grow under trees. Needs protection from frost and hot sun. Good pot or tub plants. Beautiful plants both for flower and foliage. (January to June.)

miniata.—10 to 15 Salmon red flowers on 18 in. stems 2/6

Hybrids.—These are the best named varieties obtainable from England.

Large flowers, colours ranging through orange, tango, apricot, etc.
 Large plants 7/6 and 10/6

COLCHICUM.

autumnalis.—Quantities of pretty Crocus-like flowers in autumn. Will flower indoors out of the dry bulb. Mauve and white 6d.

autumnalis alba.—Little known white form of above 6d. each

speciosum album.—A most rare and beautiful snow white form of above; wonderful for decorative work 2/6 each

gigantea.—Large type of above; large soft violet 3/6

hybridum.—The giant deep lilac mauve, white base; flowers as large as Tulips 5/- each

speciosum.—Rose and white; extra large flowers 1/6

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley).

A favourite with all flower lovers; deliciously fragrant. Requires a shaded position in a good, light loam enriched with well-rotted cow manure. Crowns should be planted half an inch deep, and will form clumps and flower freely. (April to August.)

Fortin's Variety (Giant Flowering White) 6d. each

majalis.—White strong crowns 2/6 doz.

majalis.—Rose or pink variety 6d. each; 5/- doz.

CRINUM.

Very large bulbs, which produce tall spikes of Amaryllis-like flowers; sweetly scented. Grow anywhere.

amabile.—Pink, free flowering 2/6

capense.—White, free blooming, and large 1/-

Magnifica.—Large heads of white flowers, striped deep rose 2/6 each

Moorei.—Long spikes of blush coloured flowers 2/6

Powell.—A beautiful deep rose colour; free flowering 1/6

Powell album.—Pure white; extra fine 1/6

Yemensse.—Flowers purest white on large spikes	3/6
Harlemense.—Pale pink, improved flowers, with large heads	3/6
Krelagei.—Deep pink, flowers very large	3/6
splendens.—Deep wine shade (new)	3/6
Collection of Six Varieties	8/-

D A F F O D I L (See Narcissus, page 16).

D I E R A M A (Fairy Bells).

Tall growing, hardy bulbs; long, slender stems, 5 to 6 ft. high, with bell-shaped flowers which wave from thread-like stems; very graceful and elegant. (April to June.)

pulcherrima.—Rosy mauve	9d.
„ atropurpurea.—Purple	1/-
„ Apple Blossom.—Pink and white	1/-
„ alba.—White	1/-
„ Heather Bell.—Pale rose, very effective	1/6
„ Lantern.—A dark rose and effective variety	1/6
„ Magic Wand.—Rosy purple; a good variety	1/6
„ Moonlight.—White Fairy Bell; sometimes tinted pale pink; strong grower	1/6
„ rosea.—Rosy purple; stems 5 feet	6d.
„ Windhover.—Rose; very striking	1/6
Collection of 6 Varieties	6/-

D I E T E S .

Huttoni.—Deep yellow flowers, similar to Iris. Useful on account of winter flowering

6d.

D I P I D A X .

triquetra.—Spikes about 15 inches high, carrying many starry, white flowers with crimson centre, resembling a giant "Harbinger of Spring," 1/- ea.

E R E M U R U S (Spider Root).

Tall-growing herbaceous plant; stems 6 to 9 feet high; myriads of small flowers on long spike. Deep, rich soil, dislikes being disturbed. Colours range from white to pink. (February to May.)

Mixed Shades

5/-

E R Y T H R O N I U M (Dog's Tooth Violets).

Delicate and pretty Californian bulbs, growing 6 to 9 inches in height; shade-loving, requiring light, rich soil and leaf mould. Plant tubers about 2 inches deep. (February to June.)

den-canis.—Green leaves marbled with dull purple; flowers rose-violet, with brown spots at base

6d. each; 4/6 doz.

E U C O M I S (Pineapple Flower).

Hardy bulbs with numerous flowers on spike resembling a small pineapple. Flowers last for two months. Grow anywhere. (March to June.)

punctata.—Creamy white, sweetly scented

6d.

undulata.—Yellow and purple

1/6 each

regina.—Giant form, growing 4 to 5 feet high

2/6

E U R Y C L E S .

Cunninghami.—(April to July) 10 to 15 white funnel-shaped flowers on long, slender stems about 15 inches high. Require plenty of water when growing. Protect from frost

2/6

Other tuberous plants for May and June planting not mentioned in this catalogue will be found in my book, "Gems for the Garden," posted free on application.

FREESIA.

These beautiful perfumed flowers require a warm, sunny position and good soil. Lift every third year. Height, 9 to 15 inches. Plant 1 to 2 inches deep and about 2 inches apart. (January to June.)

Cream and White Mixed.—The old, sweet-scented, early variety.

6d. doz.; 3/6 100; 25/- 1,000

Burtonii.—One of the finest Freesias. Huge cream flowers with deep throat; sweetly perfumed; great number of flowers on each head; strong grower, and increases rapidly. This variety was raised in New Zealand 1/-

Coloured Freesias.

Apotheose.—A very large, tall grower; white suffused carmine, the colour deepening with age 6d.

Bronze Queen (New).—Bronze 1/-

Buttercup.—A strong tall grower, and one of the earliest to open. Large flowers of good substance, and of a rich primrose yellow with a deep orange lip; scented 6d.

Conqueror.—Large flower, fine 9d.

Conquest.—A free flowering variety with lilac rose flowers the exact shade of *Rhododendron præcox* 6d.

Creamcheese.—A tall, pale yellow seedling from Golden King, very late; a good variety for cutting 6d.

Daffodil (Golden Daffodil).—Clear light yellow with orange blotch; large flowers on strong stems 6d.

Delight.—Bright rose-pink with white throat; very large widely opened flower of strong texture 6d.

Duke of York (New).—Purple 1/-

Fire.—Long strong stems; flowers deep yellow with orange blotch; pointed segments 6d.

Golden Wonder.—Clear light yellow with orange markings on lower petal; extra broad petalled open flower of largest size. The largest and best yellow Freesia 6d.

King of the Yellows (New).—Large deep yellow 1/-

Mendota.—A new giant yellow; perfection in colour; tall and early 6d.

Honey Cup.—Another deep yellow variety; strong grower 6d.

Orange King.—Deep yellow, shaded orange; very large 6d.

Orange Queen.—Large yellow on tall stems 6d.

Orchidea.—Very large open, perfectly shaped flowers of softest pearly-mauve with yellow throat, unusually long, strong stalks 6d.

Princess Elizabeth (New).—Lilac 1/-

Rosa Bonheur.—Delicate pink with bronzy blotch; large flowers 6d.

Rosy Gem (New).—Rosy pink 1/-

Sweet Lavender.—Good stalks, with many well-expanded lavender flowers 9d.

Collection of 12 Named Varieties 5/-

GALANTHUS (English Snowdrop).

These charming Snowdrops require shade and good, light soil. Flowers during spring. (January to May.)

nivalis.—Single variety 6d.

„ Double variety 6d.

GALTONIA.

candicans (*Hyacinthus candicans*).—(May to July) The Great Snow-white summer-flowering Hyacinth, growing 3 to 6 feet high according to soil and situation, and bearing a spike of 20 to 50 pure white bell-shaped flowers 9d.

GESNERA.

Tuberous rooted plants, requiring warm situation. Grows about 12 inches high, with head of yellow, drooping, cylindrical flowers (June) 2/-

GLADIOLUS.

New and Improved Early Large-flowering Varieties.

Fire King.—Fiery scarlet. Three white blotches on lower petals 9d. each
Liberty.—Deep to pale salmon, with darker markings on lower petals 9d. each
Nymph.—Pale blush white. Red markings on base of lower petals 9d. each
Prinsianus.—A cross between Colvilli and Primulinus. An early-flowering Gladioli, with straight, strong and very slender stems; most suitable for table decoration. The colours are the finest yet seen in the flower world, and almost impossible to describe 1/6
psittacinus.—Brilliant hooded orange flowers, flecked lightly with reddish brown, on 30-36 inch stems 1/6
Sarnian Gem.—Salmon, scarlet flake 6d. each

Spring Flowering Varieties, Ideal for Cutting.

Colvilli, The Bride.—Pure white 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
„ Rosy Gem.—Pink 2/- doz.
„ Red Prince.—Dark pink 2/- doz.
alatus (Dwarf Species).—12 inch. Bright red flowers 1/6
cuspidatus.—Another fine species. 2 ft. stems; whitish flowers, marked purple and red 1/6
grandis.—Grows about 18 inches high. Reddish brown. More like an Orchid than a Gladioli. Beautiful clove scent towards evening 2/-

Large Flowering Gladioli.

Can supply all leading Australian and English varieties, and would be pleased to supply list. Good mixed Varieties, for garden display and cutting purposes 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100

GLOXINIA.

Hybrids.—(June to September) Well-known beautiful tuberous plants, suitable for ferneries and glass houses. Mixed colours 1/-

GLORIOSA.

superba (Climbing Lily).—(June to August) Requires sunny position; will climb on bush house or trellis. Flowers resemble Lilium. Bright orange and red 2/-

GYPSOPHILA.

Myriads of small white flowers on wiry stems, forming a fairy mass; unsurpassed for cutting. (February to July.)

paniculata.—Single 1/-
„ Double.—This lasts well when cut 1/6
„ Bristol Fairy.—A striking novelty, with immense spreading panicles of double white flowers, much larger than the type. The flowers retain whiteness when dried 3/6 each

HAEMANTHUS (Blood Flower).

South African bulb, with large, dark green, glossy leaves, sometimes called paint blush flower. (January to April.)

alba.—White 2/6
coccineus.—Scarlet, with many gold-tipped stamens 2/-

Perennial and Plant Catalogues posted free.

HABRANTHUS.

Charming Amaryllis-like bulbs resembling a miniature Hippeastrum. Quite hardy and free flowering. (January to June.)

pratensis.—Scarlet 1/6
sanguinea.—Red, white stripe 1/-

HYMENOCALLIS.

Galvestoniensis.—Similar to Harrissiana; larger flowers 1/6 each
Harrissiana (Fairy Lily).—Pure white flowers; quaint 1/6 each
Littoralis.—A funnel-shaped white flower, tinged with green. Four to eight flowers on a 2 ft. stem 1/6 each

These require the same treatment as Ismenes.

ISMENE (Sacred Lily of the Incas).

Fine bulbs of the Amaryllis tribe, bearing large, handsome, sweet-scented, semi-tube-shaped flowers. Requires a warm aspect, protected from frosts; in ordinary light garden soil. (April to August.)

calathina.—Snow white; hardy 1/6 each
festalis (Ivory Lily).—New hybrid variety; between Ismene Calathina and Elisena Ringens. Ivory white flowers 4 to 5 inches across 3/6 each
Sulphur Beauty.—Cream, light yellow throat; green stripes; perfumed 3/6 ea.
Sulphur Gem.—Cream, pale primrose throat, with green stripes; perfumed 3/6 each
Sulphur Queen.—Primrose yellow, throat light yellow with green stripes; perfumed 3/6 each

HIPPEASTRUM.

Available from December onwards. This is the finest of the Amaryllis section. No bulbous plants are more easily handled, produce more attractive flowers, or require less attention. The bulbs will grow in the open, and may be left in the same place year after year. The flowers are large, open, trumpet-shaped, and of most beautiful and brilliant crimson, cardinal, cardinal and white, etc. Each bloom is 6 to 7 and even 10 inches across. The spikes carry from two to eight blooms, and large bulbs will often produce two spikes. Rich soil, with plenty of lime and ample drainage, suits this plant's requirements. Lifting or dividing should be done soon after bulbs have finished flowering, and replanted with the necks above the surface. Keep ground moist to give bulbs a chance to settle in their new places, and little further attention is necessary.

Named Varieties.

Johnsoni.—Said to be the first hybrid raised. Bright red flowers, with white stripe; quite hardy, and when established will flower twice a year 1/6 each
Cardinal.—Brilliant cardinal red 5/- each
Croesus.—Light red, with white band 5/- each
Friiled Queen.—White, with pink lines 5/- each
Guardsman.—Bright red, with white centre 5/- each
Harlequin.—Red, heavily striped with white 5/- each
Laura.—A unique shade of red 5/- each
Menelik.—Deep maroon red, white centre 5/- each
Nautch Girl.—White, striped with vermilion 5/- each
Ruth.—White, with rose toning 5/- each

Plant Catalogue containing Rock Plants posted free.

Scarlet King.—Bright scarlet, with light throat	7/6 each
Scarlet Queen.—Scarlet self	7/6 each
War.—Rich blood-red, self	5/- each
Collection of 12 for	55/-
Mixed Shades.—Comprising all colours	1/6 each; 12/- doz.
Selected	2/6 each
Particulars of rarer and more superior varieties posted.	

HYACINTH.

I have a large range of these popular flowers.

Garden Varieties.—Named	1/- each
White Roman.—Winter flowering	6d. each
Blue Roman.—Similar to above, only blue	6d. each

IRIS (Bulbous Section).

Dutch Iris.—(January to June) New race of bulbous Iris, which might roughly be described as a large and early flowering strain of Spanish Iris. They are generally larger and of a wider range of colours than the Spanish. Quite hardy. The best are Rembrandt, dark blue, spotted yellow; Imperator, deep blue, golden stripe.

Named Varieties, 3/- doz.; Mixed Varieties, 2/6 doz.

English Iris.—Large open flowers of great substance; flower later than the Dutch and Spanish. Will thrive in stiff soil.

Named Varieties, 1/- each; Mixed, 9d. each

Spanish Iris.—Perfectly hardy, similar to Dutch, but not so large. Flowers later. Ideal for cutting; lasts well.

Named Varieties, 2/6 doz; Mixed, 2/- doz.; special price for 100 lots.

tingitana.—Resembles a giant Spanish. Deep blue. Rather difficult to grow. Plenty of lime and good drainage

filifolia.—A species from Africa, said to be the parent of the Dutch Iris.

Deep purple with orange spot; pretty

pavonia (Syn. *Moraea*).—White flowers, with three blue-black eyes; charming variety

reticulata.—Purple violet; scented

tuberosa (Snake's Head Iris).—Flowers 2 inches across; olive green, with dark velvety purple falls; unique

Regelio-Cyclus Hybrids.

A fine new race of beautiful Iris. They are remarkable for the delicacy and intricacy of their veining, their strange forms and unique colours. Plant about 1 inch deep from March to June. Late planting for preference. Allow to die back naturally. Lift carefully without injuring roots. Store in dry place. These Irises are lime lovers.

Artemis.—Light violet purple

Andromache.—Soft lilac with darker veins, falls pearly grey with violet veins, finely shaped flower

Charon.—On bronzy-mahogany ground the flowers are beautifully veined with old-gold and bronze; a very choice variety

Isis.—Ruby-red and grey-purple veins

Isolda.—Mahogany, veined old gold; extra

Lucia (Turkoman).—Long pointed flowers, uniform ruby-red steel-blue beard; very attractive; tall stems

Persephone.—Mauve-purple, with deep purple veins

Saturnus.—Pale lilac-violet; falls grey, violet veined

Set of 6 Varieties

Perennial and Plant Catalogues posted free.

Oncocyclus and Regelio.

- Hoogiana.**—Lovely shade of soft pale blue 2/6
Korolkowi.—Whitish, brown veinings 1/6
Susiana (Mourning Iris).—Very silky soft grey, with dark maroon black lines; very large; beautiful and uncommon 2/-
 These varieties require similar treatment to Regelio-Cyclus Hybrids.

I X I A.

Well-known South African bulbs, having flowers of various shades produced on slender stems. They make a wonderful display in the garden. (January to May).

- Aspasia.**—Lemon-yellow, dark eye 2/- doz.
Conqueror.—Rich orange, shaded red; a wonderful shade 2/6 dozen
Crateroides Major.—The showiest and best of all Ixia for colour display.
 Dazzling cerise 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
maculata.—Very free flowering species. Orange, yellow blotch in the throat; very showy 2/- doz.
viridiflora (Green Ixia).—Soft sea green, with blackish blotch. I have a large, healthy stock of this much sought-after variety 4d. each
Vulcan.—Coppery scarlet, shaded orange; a fiery shade 3/6 doz.
Wonder.—Double flowering, cerise-pink. Very fine variety 1/- each
Mixed Varieties.—Containing many colours 9d. doz.; 5/- 100

L A C H E N A L I A (Cape Cowslip).

Excellent for pots, baskets and borders. (January to March.)

- aurea.**—Large golden yellow 3/- doz.
bicolor.—Red-green 4/- doz.
Delight.—Very beautiful; new variety 9d. each
Pearsonii.—Huge variety; very broad leaves, white spotted; beautiful flowers 1/6 each
pendula.—Red, tipped purple 1/6 each
quadricolor.—Yellow, shaded red, with green spot and purple tip. Very early 4d. each; 3/6 doz.
rosea.—Flowers pink, often shading to blue at the base 1/6 each
rubida.—Hanging crimson bells 1/6 each
tricolor.—Red, yellow, purple 4/- doz.
unifolia.—Small, Hyacinth-like flowers, grey-blue tinged with dull rose 1/6 ea.

L E U C O C O R Y N E (Glory of the Sun).

- ixioides odorata.**—(January to March) Beautiful new introduction from Chili, requiring same treatment as Freesias. Long slender stems and large pale blue flowers with white centre; sweet scented; very fine cut flower; rare 2/6 each

L E U C O J U M (Snowflakes).

(January to April.)

- Common Variety.**—White, green tipped; spring flowering, 6d. doz.; 4/- 100
Giant Variety.—Much larger than type; white and pale green. 1/- doz.; 7/6 100

L I L Y O F V A L L E Y (See Convallaria, page 5.)

Plant Catalogue containing Rock Plants posted free.

L I L I U M.

(January to August) These beautiful flowers will thrive in almost any garden provided a little attention is given them, such as slight protection from the direct sun's rays, cool rooting, medium, and perfect drainage. Planting amongst low-growing shrubs—Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Ericas, etc.—affords a sufficient amount of protection. The planting of medium sized bulbs rather than large ones is recommended. Varieties requiring special treatment are noted. Most Liliums are lime haters, although *L. candidum*, *testaceum* and *Regale* appear to be indifferent to its presence. Manures are harmful to Lilies. The stem-rooting varieties require deeper planting than non stem-rooting.

auratum (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan).—This needs cool position. It does well in mountain districts, but in Melbourne and suburbs requires shade, such as fernery or bushhouse, etc. Flowers large and open, white, spotted; has deep gold band down centre of each petal; sweetly scented 2/6 each

„ **platyphyllum**.—This is the finest of the auratums, and will often succeed where the type fails. Large, open flowers, creamy-white, spotted crimson, also sweetly scented. The auratums are stem-rooting 3/6 each

„ **var. Crimson Queen**.—Of all the lilies of Japan there is none to equal this wonderful form in true oriental splendour. The flowers are very large, and down the centre of each broad petal is a wide streak of rich crimson, which flushes over the whole surface of the flower. It may be sufficiently described as a “Crimson auratum.” It is a hybrid of *L. auratum platyphyllum* x *L. speciosum Melpomene*. This lily never makes a large bulb, but the bulbs which I offer are sound and healthy and of good flowering size.

21/- each; Small bulbs, 12/6 each

Bakerianum (syn. *Lowii*).—A rare and exquisite lily from Upper Burma, very scarce in cultivation. It bears pendulous, almost bell-shaped, flowers, creamy white, ribbed with delicate green and more or less densely spotted with crimson in the throat. The ends of the petals reflex most gracefully. The flowers are 3 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the mouth, and are borne 2 to 4 on a stem. Height 3 to 4 feet. Stem-rooting Small bulbs, 7/6 each

Batemaniiæ.—A variety of *L. davuricum*, which it resembles closely in habit and form. Colour rich glowing apricot, unspotted, 4 to 6 flowers in an umbel. Stem-rooting 2/6 each

candidum (Madonna Lily).—A well-known lily. Has upright heads of white flowers, and early flowering. Available January and February. Plant one inch below soil 1/- each

croceum.—This is the beautiful orange lily which grows so well in English gardens, often known as “The Cottage Lily of England.” Upright, of deep orange colour, stem-rooting 1/- each

Davidii (syn. *pseudo-tigrinum*).—A comparatively new Chinese Lily with deep cinnabar-red Tiger Lily-like flowers and very characteristic graceful narrow foliage; it grows about 5 feet high. This Lily has a very fine constitution, and amongst the summer-flowering varieties is one of the best. Stem-rooting 3/6 each

davuricum.—The true species. A very pretty Lily from Kamtchatka and the colder parts of North-East Africa. The open vase-shaped flowers are bright red, shading to yellow at the base. Borne in umbels of 3 to 6 on a 2 ft. stem. Stem-rooting 1/6 each

- giganteum.**—From the Himalayas, and the noblest of all Lilies. When well established grows 10 to 14 feet high, bearing 10 to 20 long tubular white flowers streaked inside with red-purple. Very handsome foliage; especially adapted for shady woodland planting; young bulbs are more satisfactory for planting, as old ones invariably collapse after flowering 3/6 each
- Grayi.**—This beautiful species is a near ally of *L. canadense*, and has proved a thoroughly useful garden Lily. The flowers are carried on tall branching stems, and the whole aspect of the plant is most graceful. The bell-shaped flowers are very rich in colour, the outside of the segments being deep crimson, whilst the inner surface is heavily blotched with purple on yellow ground. A free grower. Small bulbs 5/- each
- Hansoni.**—A handsome and easily-grown Lily from Korea. It bears 6 to 12 fragrant nodding flowers of massive substance and coloured bright golden yellow spotted with brown. The handsome foliage is borne in whorls. One of the finest and earliest Lilies. Little shade; splendid in pots. Stem-rooting 3/6 each
- Henryi.**—The orange-yellow speciosum. It is very free flowering, reaching six feet or more in height when established, and bearing up to 20 flowers, which are of a rich deep orange-yellow. One of the best Lilies introduced. Stem-rooting. 1/- and 2/- A few enormous bulbs 3/6 each
- Humboldtii magnificum.**—The best form, of splendid colour, heavily spotted and free flowering; the golden petals are deeply stained with purple. This is the best form of *L. Humboldtii*, producing when well established 30 to 40 flowers 5/- each
- Kelloggii.**—A rare and beautiful lily, growing 2 to 3 feet high, bearing closely recurved pink flowers like those of the Turk's Cap Lily. Very graceful and fragrant. It succeeds best where the roots are shaded, 7/6 ea.
- Longiflorum** (Xmas Lily).—Pure white, trumpet-shaped flowering bulbs. Stem-rooting 9d. each; 8/- doz.
- Martagon album** (White Martagon).—One of the finest Lilies in cultivation, producing spikes 4 to 5 feet high, carrying 20 to 30 pure wax white flowers most distinct and beautiful; very scarce. Small 5/- each
- monadelphum.**—(True). A very beautiful Lily from the Caucasus, bearing 4 to 20 large Turk's Cap flowers of a rich deep citron-yellow with a very few small black specks, almost upspotted. The flowers are borne on strong graceful stems, 3 to 4 feet high. Plant in a moist soil. Small bulbs 5/- each
- Nepalense.**—(True.) A rare and beautiful Lily from India. The ground colour of the flowers is deep golden, stained in varying degrees with a deep wine-purple. The petals recurve as in *L. Martagon*. Stem-rooting 10/- each
- ochraceum.**—A striking Lily from Upper Burma, bearing, in late summer, large flowers with slightly reflexing petals, soft yellow, changing to rich, dark maroon towards the base of the petals; 4 feet. Stem-rooting 7/6 each
- parda-boldtii.**—A cross between *pardalinum* and *Humboldtii*. It is free in growth with a strong constitution, and increases fast. The strong stems grow four feet high, and bear many orange-red recurving flowers of good size, in shape midway between the two parents, 1/- ea.
- pardalinum.**—Magnificent Lily, bearing 12 to 30 strongly recurving flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet high, bright orange, spotted with dark crimson. A splendid Lily. Seems to flourish anywhere, especially in a damp position, where it will reach a height of six or seven feet 1/- each
- „ **Gigantea.**—A superior variety, much more vigorous than the type, carrying more and larger flowers 1/6
- „ **Johnsonii.**—A very fine form from British Columbia, tall growing, with very fine richly coloured flowers 3/6 each

- Parryi.**—Funnel-shaped flowers, tips of the petals recurving. Colour, citron yellow, spotted with light chocolate brown; it yields a delicious perfume, not powerful like *auratum*, but more pleasing. Likes moisture. Small bulbs 5/- each
- Philippinense formosanum.**—A distinct Lily of refined and graceful appearance, with long grassy foliage, and exquisitely shaped long wide-mouthed trumpet flowers of the purest white, coloured externally with reddish-brown. It is very fragrant, most elegant and graceful. Stem-rooting 1/6 each
- „ **var leucanthum.**—Improved form of above; late flowering 2/6 each
- „ **var. Wilson.**—Similar to *formosanum*, but flowering much later, 1/6 ea.
- Pyrenaicum** (the Yellow Turk's Cap).—Very early, yellow flowers, heavily spotted black, strong scent 3/6 each
- Regale** (The "Regal Lily").—One of the finest and most easily grown of all Lilies. Strong stems, bearing in December large trumpet-shaped flowers expanded at the mouth; inside, waxy-white, flushed yellow, with golden anthers, reflex of petals broadly banded ruby-red; sweetly perfumed. Stem-rooting 1/6 each
- rubescens.**—A beautiful Californian Lily, growing 4 ft. high, with trusses of fragrant funnel-shaped flowers, pure white, purple dotted at the throat. The bulbs are impatient of cold and excessive moisture, and should therefore be planted deep—about 10 inches—in a gravelly soil. Small bulbs 5/- each
- Sargale.**—A cross between *Sargentiae* and *Regale*. This variety is quite hardy, and has all the good points of both parents. Large, funnel-shaped flowers, white shaded yellow, and reddish-brown outside. Bulbs very a little in habit and toning 5/- each
- Sargentiae.**—This Lily may be described as coming between *Regale* and *sulphureum* in its general characteristics, blooming about three weeks later than the former and usually over before the latter. The flowers are funnel-shaped, milk white internally with a golden-yellow throat, and externally a deep reddish-brown. It is very floriferous, strong growing and delightfully fragrant. Well-cultivated plants stand about 5 feet high. Stem-rooting 7/6 each
- speciosum.**—This species ranks with *auratum* as one of the most popular Lilies, producing quantities of flowers, increasing rapidly at the root and lasting well into the autumn, when nearly all Lilies are over. All the varieties produce stem roots with remarkable freedom; *rubrum* is the type plant.
- „ **album.**—One of the most beautiful of all Lilies, bearing flowers of purest white 2/- each
- „ **magnificum.**—The stems are very stout, the leaves dark green; coloured rich ruby carmine, margined white, stout in substance, broad of petal 1/6 each
- „ **Melpomene.**—One of the richest coloured forms in this group, the flowers being a lovely deep soft carmine-crimson, intensified by a narrow margin of white and heavily spotted with purple-crimson. Very strong growing 1/6 each
- „ **rubrum** (Japanese).—The green and dark stemmed forms with rose-coloured flowers varying in depth of colour 1/6 each
- sulphureum** (syn. *myriophyllum superbum*).—A beautiful species from Upper Burma, with large fragrant funnel-shaped flowers, pale sulphur-yellow, deepening at the throat, and tinged outside with claret-red; generally 5 to 6 on a stem. Hardy. Stem-rooting 3/6 each

- Sulphur-gale hybrids.**—A beautiful race of hybrids obtained by crossing *L. sulphureum* and *L. Regale*. The flowers resemble those of *L. Regale* in shape while the characteristic long bud of *L. sulphureum* is evident. Perfectly hardy and vigorous grower. Stem-rooting 2/6 each
- superbum.**—A fine Lily, growing six to seven feet high when established, and producing 12 to 30 bright orange-crimson flowers, recurved and heavily spotted; likes a moist situation 3/6 each
- Thomsonianum.**—Delicate pale pink flowers; sweet scented; early 9d. each
- Thunbergianum** or **elegans.**—These dwarf-growing early-flowering Lilies are admirably adapted for planting in masses, pot culture, their upright cup-shaped flowers being most effective. Colours, crimson to yellow. Stem-rooting 1/6 each
- Thunbergianum Semi-plena.**—Similar to above; semi-double flowers 2/-
- tigrinum.**—The fine old orange-red Tiger Lily 6d. each
- „ **flore pleno.**—The old double Tiger Lily, and in our opinion the only Lily in which double flowers are pleasing. Stem-rooting 9d. each
- Wallacei.**—A splendid variety, allied to *L. davuricum*. Each bulb produces 3 to 5 flowering stems bearing rosy-apricot tinted flowers, spotted brown; likes moisture, and increases rapidly. Very graceful, and worthy of extended cultivation. Stem-rooting 3/6 each
- Willmottiae.**—I cannot speak too highly of this beautiful Lily. Strong and vigorous constitution, it should find a place in every garden. It grows to a height of 4 feet, and bears about 20 flowers on a stem. The flowers are 3 inches across, of a vivid orange-red, the recurved petals are covered with numerous small brown spots; slender foliage; distinct and graceful habit. Stem-rooting 7/6 each

LYCOKIS (Japanese Spider Lilies).

Japanese bulbs, resembling *Nerines* in habit and flowers. Sunny aspect gives best results. (January to June.)

- aurea** (Golden Spider Lily).—Bright golden-yellow 2/- each
- radiata** (Red Spider Lily, *Nerine Japonica*).—Rich crimson-red; very striking flower 9d. each; 7/6 doz.
- sanguinea.**—Carmine-red; flowers after leaves die down 1/3 each
- squamigera** (Silver Spider Lily).—Deep vieux rose pink fading to silver blue; showy 1/9 each
- squamigera purpurea** (Purple Spider Lily).—A beautiful pink, similar to *squamigera*, but shaded with brilliant purple; superior variety, 2/- each

MONTBRETIA.

These new Montbretias are a wonderful improvement on the old types, being "non-runners" and superior in every way. The flowers are large, up to 3½ inches across, and well formed. The colours are rich yellow, orange and scarlet. Their free-flowering and vigorous habits make them good subjects for garden display, while their lasting qualities recommend them as ideal cut flowers. Those offered below are the best to be had in the Montbretia world, and some are offered for the first time in Australia.

- Brightest and Best.**—Large bright orange flowers, considered in England to rank amongst the best 1/6
- His Majesty.**—A glorious variety; flowers measuring 3½ inches across; very broad petals; deep velvety-scarlet, shading down to gold 6d.
- James Coey.**—Large and open flowers; perfect form; smooth, broad petals; deep vermilion scarlet, with golden orange lustre; centre yellow, with crimson blotches; effective 1/6
- Jessie.**—Orange, with distinct gold eye. Large and good grower 1/6
- Kathleen.**—A new break in colour; pink and bronze; tall and erect stems, 1/6
- Lady Wilson.**—This is one of the best Montbretias raised to date; enormous flowers of beautiful deep orange 1/6

Lord Lanborne.—Deep scarlet, yellow throat; very large; striking	1/6
Princess.—Brilliant ruby scarlet flowers of fair size; centre yellow, with small crimson blotches; effective	1/6
R. C. Notticut.—This is superior to His Majesty, being taller and larger; a wonderful flower	1/6
Sir Stanley Balwyn.—Brilliant scarlet-orange centre, rich red back; extra,	1/6
Star of East.—Well-known variety; orange-yellow, lemon eye; large	9d.
Thunderbolt.—A most unusual and striking flower; red throat circled with yellow; copper coloured petals; many flowers out together; beautiful. Large	1/6
Collection of 6 Varieties	5/-

Prices for ordinary varieties posted on application.

M O R P H I X I A.

longiflora (paniculata).—Buff coral-red Ixia with long tubular flowers. Flowers for months	2/6 doz.; 15/- 100
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M U S C A R I (Well-known Grape Hyacinth).

(January to June)

armeniacum.—Deep blue	6d. each
azureum.—Bright blue	6d. each
botryoides, album.—Pretty white variety	6d. each
Heavenly Blue (True Grape Hyacinth).—Bright sky blue	1/- doz.; 6/- 100
moschatum (The Musk Hyacinth).—Greyish purple	9d. each
moschatum flavum.—Purple, turning yellow	1/- each
moschatum major.—Large pale yellow	1/- each
neglectum.—Blackish blue	6d. each
plumosa, Lowdham's var.—Very dark form, with plume-shaped heads of flowers. Special	2/6
plumosum (Feather Hyacinth).—Amethyst blue flowers, arranged in a curious frizzly cluster. Lasts for weeks in water when cut	3/6 doz.
polyanthum.—Deep blue	6d. each

(The above varieties are good subjects for the rock garden.)

N A R C I S S U S.

Yellow Trumpets.

Cleopatra.—A very fine yellow trumpet, something large	1/6
Cornelia.—Soft canary-yellow, broad, smooth perianth	1/6
Emperor.—Yellow trumpet	2/- doz.; 14/- 100
Glory of Leiden.—Large yellow flower with fine trumpet and good substance	3/- doz.
Golden City.—Uniform soft yellow, well expanded trumpet; large	1/6
Golden Gate.—Clear yellow, trumpet large and elegant; first-class flower,	2/-
Itonus.—Primrose perianth, trumpet rich yellow; good	2/-
King Alfred.—Rich golden yellow, frilled mouth; large and early; strong stems; highly recommended	6/- doz.
Lord Roberts.—Good exhibition flower; massive perianth and large trumpet	9d.
Michael.—One of the best yellows; perianth soft yellow, trumpet full yellow	1/-
Olympia.—Perianth bright yellow; large golden extra trumpet	1/6
Princeps.—Yellow; for massing and cutting	9d. doz.; 5/- 100
The Gift (Buckland).—Splendid yellow trumpet	12/6
Tresserve.—One of the largest yellow trumpets; strong grower	1/-
Van Wavern Giant.—Immense size; perianth primrose, trumpet bright yellow; open mouth	1/-
Volunteer.—Deep yellow brand, perianth expanding at mouth; good	1/-
Whistler.—Large yellow trumpet; excellent for cutting	1/-

Bicolor Trumpets.

- Austral Queen.**—Refined bicolor trumpet, broad perianth, canary yellow trumpet 1/-
Cora.—Broad white perianth and large, well-formed yellow trumpet 2/-
Craigend Glory.—An immense bicolor; one of the best 1/6
Duke of Bedford.—Magnificent flower, pure white perianth; clear yellow trumpet 1/-
Empress.—Well-known bicolor 2/6 doz.
Grandee.—Similar to Empress, but late 4d.
Mrs. Walter Ware.—Free-flowering variety; good cut flower 3d.

White Trumpets.

- Lolette.**—Broad perianth; long, narrow trumpet 6d.
Mrs. E. H. Krelage.—Refined, pure white Daffodil 1/6
Mrs. Robt. Sydenham.—Broad perianth of good substance; bold trumpet, 6d.
Purity.—A good variety, broad white perianth and elegant trumpet; white when opening 1/-
Sylvene.—Chaste variety, white perianth; long, narrow trumpet 1/-

Incomparabilis.

- Ballarat.**—A perfect Incomp., very good shape and quality 3/-
Bernadino.—Fine expanded cup, prettily frilled at edge with orange and apricot shading 6d. each; 5/- doz.
Blackwell.—The earliest Incomp., perianth primrose, cup fiery orange-scarlet 4d. each; 3/6 doz.
Buttercup.—Rich yellow, splendid substance; sweetly scented 6d. each
Cynosure.—Old variety, sulphur yellow; excellent for massing or cutting. 1/6 doz.; 8/- 100
Frank Miles.—Cheap variety, good for cutting and massing, 1/6 doz.; 8/- 100
Gertrude Nethercote (Jonquilla Hybrid).—Superior to Buttercup. Earlier and richer in colour; flowers larger; perfumed 1/6
Gloria Mundi.—Yellow perianth; large orange-scarlet cup 6d. each
Helios.—First quality flower, rich yellow perianth; perfect cup 2/- each
Lucifer.—White perianth, cup orange-red; good cut flower 4d. each
Macebearer.—Overlapping cream, perianth large; expanding yellow cup. 1/- ea.
Tamerlane.—Giant Incomp., great height and strong grower; primrose yellow 1/6 each
Yellow Aster.—Strong grower and good garden variety 2/- each

Leedsii.

- Amazon.**—Very fine Incomp., broad, white perianth; strong grower, 9d. each
Avolet.—Giant, pure white perianth and pale yellow cup 1/- each
Kittiwake.—Pure white perianth with straw yellow cup 9d. each
Livonia.—Buff cup, elegantly frilled 6d. each
Lord Kitchener.—Perfect flower, white perianth with pale yellow cup, 9d. ea.
Mermaid.—Fine, erect flower, white perianth; cup primrose, passing to white 9d. each
Moonstone.—Distinct, long-pointed petals, globular cup; extra 1/- each
Mrs. Langtry.—Excellent variety for moss fibre and general garden purposes 2/6 doz.
Silverplane.—Large, flat perianth of pure white, broad spreading cup; great favourite 3/- each
Southern Gem.—White perianth, frilled lemon cup 9d. each

Barrii.

- Albatross.**—White perianth, cup citron yellow, edged orange, 4d. ea.; 3/- doz.
Bath's Flame.—Deep yellow perianth; yellow cup, edged orange 1/6 each
Conspicuous.—Perianth golden, cup edged orange-scarlet 2/- doz.; 12/- 100
Dr. Fell.—Yellow perianth; orange-scarlet cup 2/6 doz.
John Bain.—An old variety, but excellent for garden and cut flowers, 2/6 doz.
Miss Willmott.—Large, fine flower, bright orange cup; tall grower, 3/- each
Queen of Hearts.—Broad white perianth; cup intense red 2/6 each
Ruby.—Red cup, small flower, but good shape 1/- each
Seagull.—Charming variety with pale orange rim; good for pot culture and
 massing 2/6 doz.

Poeticus.

- Cassandra.**—Well-formed, overlapping perianth; bright red cup.
 4d. each; 3/- doz.
Recurvus.—Old Pheasant Eye Daffodil 2/- doz.
Ornatus.—Similar to above, but earlier 3/- doz.
Seedlings.—A good mixture of good seedlings of this type 4/- doz.

Doubles.

- Argent.**—Star-shaped flowers, creamy white and yellow 3d. each
Golden Phoenix.—Golden-orange double flowers 3d. each
Orange Flake.—New, double flowers with brilliant orange-red centre, 2/6 ea.
Orange Phoenix.—Double rose shaped, reddish-orange centre 3d. each
Poeticus.—Double white, similar to Gardenia; sweetly scented 4d. each
Sulphur Phoenix.—Large double white, rose-shaped flowers 4d. each

I have a large collection of the better named varieties suitable for exhibition purposes, and will be pleased to post list on application.

Miniature Daffodils and Jonquils, suitable for Rock Garden and Pot Culture.
New Triandrus Hybrids.

This race of Narcissus is really the latest in daffodils. The flowers are true white, with two or more perfect, snowy blooms borne on tall stems. They are amongst the finest things for rock gardens, borders and table decoration. No garden should be without these beautiful flowers.

- Blanc Glauque.**—Extra fine flowers, pure white 6d.
Blanc De Neige.—Snow-white, very free, flowering early 6d.
Blanc Souffree.—Very fine shade of white 6d.
Blanc Jaunatre.—Very charming and graceful flowers, specially recommended 6d.
Snowflake.—One of the most free flowering; two and three flowers on each stem 6d.
Snowdown.—Extra good white, one flower on each stem, of a pure cream white colour 6d.
La Neige.—Very large Triandrus, one flower on each stem, good substance; extra early; pure white 6d.
One Each of Triandrus Hybrids 3/-
Bulbocodium.—Yellow Hoop Petticoat Daffodil, beautiful deep gold; very pretty and quaint 2/6 doz.
Bulbocodium Sulphur.—Sulphur form of above 1/- each
Bulbocodium Monophyllis.—Pure White 1/6
minimus (Pigmy Daffodil).—Resembling a very small Emperor; 6 inches high 6d. each
moschatus.—Comparatively large, drooping trumpet, pale citron yellow, with white perianth. 12 inch stem 3/- doz.
Queen of Spain.—One of the most beautiful of all daffodils, distinct and graceful; uniform delicate canary yellow 1/- each

Sweet-Scented Narcissus (Miniature Jonquils).

These varieties are much appreciated for their delicious fragrance. They are admirably adapted for pot culture.

Single, Sweet-scented.—Golden yellow 4d.

Double, Sweet-scented.—Rich yellow, very fragrant 6d.

canaliculatus.—A delightful, sweet-scented and very free-flowering polyanthus. Heads of little white flowers, with butter-golden cups 6d.

Special Offer of Mixed Daffodils.

Having purchased a considerable quantity of specially selected varieties of seedling Daffodils from the stock of the well-known hybridist, the late Mr. Leonard Buckland, of Camperdown, I can now offer these at 10/- doz., of 75/- 100. They contain some of the choicest of the late Mr. Buckland's trumpets, etc.

These Mixtures contain many fine varieties. Specially recommended for cutting.

A, Mixed Daffodils.—All kinds 2/6 doz.; 17/6 100

B, Mixed Daffodils.—Large trumpet-flowered sorts only 4/- doz.; 25/- 100

Special Collection of 12 Named Trumpet Varieties 8/-

Special Collection of 12 Named Incomparabilis Varieties 6/-

Special Collection of 12 Named Leedsii Varieties 6/-

Collection of 36 Distinct Varieties, for general garden purposes 16/-

NERINE.

I have one of the finest collections in the Commonwealth, comprising over fifty varieties, many of the new kinds being of my own raising.

These popular bulbs are now receiving the attention they deserve. Without doubt the finest autumn flowering bulbs, and of easy culture. Plant with the neck of the bulbs showing above the surface, in any ordinary garden soil, sunny aspect. Requires lime. (January to June.)

Bowdeni.—Beautiful pink, one of the largest flowering species; 1½ ft. 1/-

curvifolia Fothergilli.—Large umbels of brilliant flowers, salmon-red shaded scarlet; 1 ft. 1/-

„ **Fothergilli major.**—An improved and larger type; 1½ to 2 ft. 2/6

Coral.—Beautiful free-flowering variety; coral red 1/6

Coral Queen.—Bright coral; a beautiful variety 2/6

filifolia.—A dainty plant with fine thread-like foliage and pendulous rose-coloured flowers; 9 in. Clumps 1/6

flexuosa.—The lovely soft-pink flowers have waved petals, 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

„ **alba.**—White with frilled petals; good florists' flower; 1 ft. 1/-

„ **excelsa.**—Pink, striped maroon; 1 ft. 1/6

humilis.—Rose pink; late 1/-

rosea crispa.—Tall soft flesh pink; very free flowering 1/6

sarniensis (Guernsey Lily).—Deep rose with scarlet glow; 1 to 1½ ft. 9d.

„ **corusca.**—Brilliant fiery orange-scarlet; a tall grower, 2 to 3 ft. 1/-

undulata.—Very pretty rose-coloured variety 1/6

Collection of 6 Varieties from above 6/-

Collection of 12 Varieties from above 12/-

Nerines of Recent Introduction and Local Production.

Aurora.—Flowers of great size and substance, satiny-rose and silvery-lavender stripe down centre of petals, borne in very large bold umbels, rising from a wealth of foliage; 3½ ft. First-class Certificate R.H.S. £3/3/- each

Boadicea.—Deep crimson-scarlet, with golden lustre, petals reflexed; fine compact truss 30/- each

- Belgravia.**—Beautiful soft shell pink; tall stems; winter flowering, 10/6 each
- Bowdeni Alba.**—White form of the well-known variety; very rare, 10/6 each
- Bowdeni gigantea.**—Large and vigorous type of Bowdeni 10/6 each
- Colossus.**—Extra large variety; pink, shaded lavender; striking, 10/6 each
- Hera.**—Flowers of great size and fine form, brilliant rose-pink, with a deeper rose stripe down centre of petals, borne in large umbels on stout stems, rising from a bold fresh green foliage; it blooms freely every year; 3½ ft. First-class Certificate R.H.S. £3/3/- each
- India.**—Large heads of orange flowers, shaded purple; a most unique and beautiful variety 10/6 each
- Manselli.**—A handsome, tall and robust variety producing bold heads of satiny rose-cerise flowers, very glowing colour; flowering in June. 7/6 each
- Mrs. H. J. Elwes.**—Flowers soft clear delicate shell-pink with silver sheen and with deeper shading towards centre, petals prettily waved and partly reflexed. First-class Certificate R.H.S. 21/- each
- O'Brieni.**—Soft clear shell-pink, slightly deeper towards centre, lovely colour, large open flower, waved petals slightly reflexed; tall grower, 7/6 each
- Prince of Orange.**—Beautiful shade of orange; free flowering; very distinct and rare 10/6 each
- Tardiflora.**—Large glistening rose flowers; late flowering; free blooming. 10/6 each
- Tecoma.**—Pretty shell-pink, flowering during winter 7/6 each
- Winter Pink.**—Bright pink on tall stems; remarkably good for cutting, lasting a long time; flowers in June 10/6 each
- Particulars of other varieties posted on request.

ORNITHOGALUM.

- Very hardy bulbs which will thrive in any soil; free flowering. Plant from 1 to 2 inches deep. (January to June.)
- Arabicum.**—Large, glistening white, with black eye 2/6 doz.
- aureum.**—A rare South African variety, with orange gold-coloured flowers 9d. each
- Chincherinchee.**—Pure white, with dark eye; very long-keeping sort. The well-known South African cut flower variety 1/6 each
- Double.**—Tall growing, full double white; rare variety 2/- each
- Umbellatum.**—Has loose clusters of white flowers, with grass-like leaves; free flowering 1/9 doz.

O X A L I S.

- Lobata.**—Leaves grey-green; flowers yellow, spotted with red; an ideal rock plant of non-spreading habit 1/- each

P A N C R A T I U M.

- fragrans.**—Bulbous plant with six to ten pure white fragrant flowers borne on tall stems; very beautiful and rare 1/6 each
- Maritimum** (Sea Daffodil).—Heads of white; sweet-scented flowers, 1/- each

P E N T L A N D I A.

- miniata.**—A pretty Mexican bulb, requiring sunny aspect; drooping, urn-shaped flowers, scarlet, with green centre. (Jan. to June) 2/ each

P O L I A P R A T E N S I S (Blue Tigridia).

- Iris-like flowers, pale blue with yellow standards and brown spots; 2 to 3 feet. (January to June) 1/6 each

Plant Catalogue containing Rock Plants posted free.

POLYGONATUM (Solomon's Seal).

A well-known plant, requiring partial shade. Flowers bell-shaped, white tipped with green, and hang down from underneath the leaves; stems about 18 inches in height. (April to July) 9d.

RANUNCULUS.

This flower, which will grow in any garden, has a wonderful variety of brilliant shades—scarlet, orange, crimson, etc. Gorgeous effects may be obtained by massed bedding. Spring flowering. (February to June.)

1/- per doz; 7/6 per 100; 70/- per 1,000.

RICHARDIA (Golden Calla).

A hardy class of Arums. Ordinary garden soil suits, with sunny aspect. Likes lime.

aurata.—Free flowering; pale yellow 9d. each

alba Maculata.—Cream-white, with dark base 9d. each

Aetheopica (Lily of the Nile).—The common white Calla Lily, 6d. ea.; 4/- doz.

C. S. Macdonald.—Golden yellow, edged with rosy-red spathe, suffused with same colour, merging into gold 3/6

Elliotiana (The Golden Calla).—Pure, rich, deep golden-yellow flowers, beautiful foliage, spotted white 1/6 each

Joan.—Similar to C. S. Macdonald, but of stronger constitution, smaller flowers, Rhemanni foliage 2/6

June.—Deep pink 2/6

Pentlandi.—Finest golden yellow, with blotched centre 3/- each

Golden Gem.—Deep golden-yellow; distinct 2/- each

Little Gem (Calla).—A dwarf variety, very neat and compact; suitable for pots, pure white 1/- each

Mrs. Roosevelt.—Deep, rich yellow, with violet base 2/- each

Otahuhu.—Pale buff, tinged pink 3/6 each

Rhemanni.—Ivory white tinged pink; dwarf; very pretty 2/6 each

Rhemanni Dark.—Dark rose 2/-

Rhemanni gigantea.—A large type of above 3/6 each

Seedling, No. 1.—Creamy-yellow, with dark purple base; very large and vigorous 2/6 each

Rhemanni Seedlings.—These are the most beautiful of all, colours ranging from purple, pink and bright pinkish-red. These have caused much admiration wherever shown; flowers last three weeks; stock limited.

5/- each

Whiteleyi.—Almost as large as Elliottiana. Colour similar to C. S. Macdonald, but more vigorous 10/6 each

ROMULEA.

Clusii.—A delightful little bulb from Palestine. The beautiful, crocus-like violet-blue flowers with orange centres are freely produced very early in the spring, continuing in bloom for nearly a month. The small, grassy foliage is hardly noticeable. Splendid rock subject 1/6 each

speciosa rosea.—Taller, rosy-pink variety 1/- each

SPARAXIS (Harlequin Flowers).

Beautiful spring-flowering bulbs, possessing flowers of great brilliancy and variety of colour. Plant about 1 to 2 inches deep, in any soil, with sunny aspect. (January to June.)

Brilliant.—Finest of all Sparaxis. Brilliant scarlet, yellow throat.

3d. each; 2/6 doz.

Mixed Colours.—A fine range of colours 1/6 doz.; 8/6 100

STREPTANTHERA.

cuprea.—A new South African bulb resembling *Sparaxis*. Flowers coppery-orange with a rose-purple base banded with a decided zone of deep maroon. When better known will be in great demand 6d. each

SCHIZOSTYLIS (Kaffir Lily).

Gladiolus-like flowers in great profusion during the summer and autumn months. When established, forms large clumps and flowers freely; suitable for cutting. Light soil only required. (April to August.)

Coccinea Crimson Scarlet 9d. each
Mrs. Hegarty.—A new hybrid, deep rose pink shade 6d. each
Viscountess Byng.—Pale pink. New 5/- each

SCILLA NUTANS (Wood Hyacinths or Blue-Bells).

Charming little Hyacinth-like flowers, suitable for all kinds of floral work. Very hardy, and will grow almost anywhere. (January to June.)

alba.—White 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
coerulea.—Blue 1/6 doz.; 10/- 100
rosea.—Rose 2/6 doz.
Mixed Colours 1/6 doz.
coerulea Hybrids.—A new race, comprising various shades of blue, much more vigorous than the type 4d. each
peruviana (Cuban Lily).—A hardy, old-fashioned bulb. Large heads of blue, starry flowers 9d. each

SPREKELIA (Jacobean Lily).

A hardy bulb, resembling an Orchid, which will grow and flower freely in almost any garden soil; a great favourite amongst flower lovers. Bulbs obtainable all through the year.

formosissima.—Deep vermilion red 1/3 each
Glauc.—A scarlet red variety; free flowering 1/3 each

STERNBERGIA LUTEA (Autumn Crocus).

Yellow, crocus-like flowers, freely produced during the autumn months, any garden soil being suitable. A native of Palestine, the "Lily of the field" alluded to in the Scriptures. Plant at least 4 inches deep. (December to March) 6d. each

Var. Major.—Large type of above 9d. each

TIGRIDIA (Tiger Flowers).

Gorgeously coloured flowers; quite hardy, and can be grown in any ordinary garden soil, but a sunny aspect is essential. (May till August.)

Pavonia (True Tiger Flower).—Rich scarlet, spotted yellow 4d. each
 „ **canariensis.**—Yellow red centre 9d. each
 „ **conchiflora (The Shell Lily).**—Yellow, red spots 9d. each
 „ **grandiflora alba (The White Tiger Flower).**—Fine white, spotted wine red; a favourite variety 9d. each
 „ **lutea immaculata.**—Pure yellow 9d. each
 „ **Lilacea.**—Carmine rose; very fine 9d. each

Other tuberous plants for May and June planting not mentioned in this catalogue will be found in my book, "Gems for the Garden," posted free on application.

TUBEROSE (African Hyacinth).

Tall growing, sweet scented, wax-like, tube-shaped flowers. Valuable as cut flowers. A sunny aspect, in moist soil. (May to September.)

Single Flowering.—Tubers only 3/6 doz.

The Pearl (Double Flowering).—Tubers only 4/- doz.

TRITONIA.

Free-flowering bulbs, with brilliant colours, resembling Sparaxis in shape and growth; good for cutting. Plant in any soil with sunny aspect. (January to May.)

crocata.—Orange-scarlet; very free flowering 1/6 doz.

hyalina.—Pinkish flowers 2/6 doz.

squalida.—Brownish 2/6 doz.

lineata.—Straw yellow, veined; resembles a giant freesia 1/6 doz.

TULIP (Darwin).

Tulips may be planted from January till the end of April; the bulbs should be set about 3 inches deep and about 6 inches apart. All Tulips are hardy and of very easy culture in either sunny or shady positions. Tulips should not be planted two years in succession on the same piece of ground. Lime raked into soil prior to planting is beneficial. Lift bulbs when foliage turns yellow; avoid direct sun on bulbs and store in cool place. The results of large plantings of Tulips for colour effect are, of course, very largely dependent on good taste in the arrangement of the varieties, but the range of colours is so wide that the various charming harmonies or striking contrasts possible to the planter will never be exhausted. In a confined space we think the best effects are produced by two colours, but where there is ample scope the most splendid effects are produced by steady gradations of tone leading from white through pink to crimson on one hand or through lavender and mauve to purple on the other.

Separate colours, 3/6 doz.; 22/6 100.

Double Varieties.—Mixed 4/- doz.

Can also supply many new varieties not yet listed in Victoria, such as The Giant, The Bishop, etc. Prices on application.

Owing to soil and other conditions, Tulips sometimes "break"—that is, what were selfs become striped. When this happens it is not due to any breach of good faith on the part of the seller, for no grower can guarantee the colours to remain fast selfs.

TROPÆOLUM.

speciosum.—(May to August) A lovely climber of rapid and strong growth.

It prefers a loose soil, a southern aspect, with plenty of moisture.

When well established it clothes itself in lovely flowers of a scarlet colour. Fine tubers 1/6

Pentaphyllum.—(February to March) Bright vermilion purple; a dainty climber of great merit 1/-

Tricolorum.—(February to April) Brilliant scarlet flowers with jet black tips are borne in great profusion on this rare bulbous climber. It makes an excellent pot plant, and is quite hardy in any situation, 1/- ea.

VALLOTA.

purpurea.—The old scarlet Scarborough Lily. This fine bulb produces its beautiful flowers of intense scarlet in clusters of three to six. It responds to the same treatment as Amaryllis, doing remarkably well in a warm, sunny situation, or for pot culture 1/6 each

Perennial and Plant Catalogues posted free.

VELTHERMIA CAPENSIS.

Resembles a giant Lachenalia; coral-red, tube-shaped flowers, about 18 inches high. Hardy 1/6 each

WATSONIA (Bugle Lily).

Hardy, South African bulbs, too well known for description. The following are the best varieties:—

Adelaide. —Orange scarlet	3d.
Ballarat. —Pale blush pink	3d.
Beatricis. —An excellent late-flowering variety; large flowers in every shade of salmon, orange, terra-cotta and flame. Strong 5 ft. stems	1/6
Camberwell. —Salmon, vieux rose throat (Cronin's); new	6d. each
coccinea (Coral Bell).—Dwarf red; useful for cutting	2/- doz.
Malvern. —White, shaded lavender; large, new	6d. each
Melbourne. —Salmon-pink (Cronin's)	3/- doz.
Novelty. —Nearest in colour to yellow	3d.
Perth. —Pretty magenta; large flowers	3d.
Pink Pearl. —Pearly pink; fine	3/- doz.
spicata. —Tall pink, Ixia-like flowers and spike	3/- doz.
Sydney. —Ruby magenta	3d.
tabularis. —Very beautiful species. Large, peach-coloured flowers, blooming at midsummer	1/6

Mixed varieties, 1/- doz.; 6/- 100.

ZEPHYRANTHES.

Pretty Crocus-like flowers, blooming during the autumn.

ajax. —Yellow	9d.
candida. —White; increases rapidly; makes pretty border	1/6 doz.
carinata. —Large, rosy pink	9d.
robusta. —Rosy red	9d.
rosea. —Rich pink	6d.
sulphurea. —Bronze yellow	1/-

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